FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 147 *30 July 1982*

BULGARIA

BTA on U.S.-Israeli Complicity in Lebanon [Shishmanov] C 1
Yordanov Speaks at UNESCO Session in Mexico C 1
BTA Reportage on Visit of Mongolia's Batmonh C 2
Chairman Satisfied With Relations C 2
Official Talks End C 2
Batmonh Meets Zhivkov C 2
Zhivkov Given Mongolian Order C 3
Ethiopian Foreign Minister Interviewed by Daily [ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME] C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Criticizes U.S. Aid to Somalia [Stepanek, 27 Jul] D 1
Daily Outlines Route of Peace March '82 [Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Jul] D 1
Karel Hoffman Holds Talks With SRV TU Chief D 2
RUDE PRAVO Urges Candid Discussion of Problems [28 Jul] D 2
Officials Visit Districts To Observe Harvest D 3
Bilak: Trnava, Topolcany D 3
Pitra: Louny D 3
Jakes: Paradubice D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports Reagan Press Conference 28 July E 1
Workers Leave for Jobs on Pipeline 28 July E 1
Home Garden Production Reportedly Urged [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT 29 Jul] E 1

POLAND

Jaruzelski Tours Warsaw Voivodship 29 July G 1
PZECZPOSPOLITA: Solidarity May Be Reactivated [AFP] G 1
Official Secrets Bill Presented to Sejm G 2
Bank Says Coins To Be Minted With Pope's Image G 2
Budapest Radio Interviews Price Commission Chief G 2
Finance Minister Discusses Rejoining IMF G 3
PZPR Ideological Secretaries Discuss Tasks G 4
Barcikowski Reviews Ninth PZPR Congress G 4
Party Reform Discussed [RZECZPOSPOLITA] G 4
Support for Government Cited [RZECZPOSPOLITA] G 5
PZPR's Wojna Addresses 21 July Sejm Session [TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jul] G 6

TV Reports Urban News Conference on Profiteering G 8
LE MATIN Says Internees Pressured To Emigrate G 8
[Paris, 24-25 Jul]
RZECZWISTOSC Commentary on Party 'Deformations' G 9
[Dziabala, 20 Jun]
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Solidarity Archives G 12
[19 Jul]
Planning Delegation Meets CSSR Counterparts G 14
Austrian President Receives Visiting Ozdowski G 14
Briefs: Price Rises; Electric Equipment for USSR G 14

ROMANIA

Dascalescu Meets Jordanian Premier in Neptun H 1
Sudan's President Numayri To Visit 3-5 August H 1
Minister Avram Has Economic Talks in Libya H 1
Briefs: New Ivory Coast Envoy; Agricultural Protocol With Congo H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Reports Reagan Press Conference 28 July I 1
Pact With Peru Signed, Tourist Visas Abolished I 1
[BORBA 28 Jul]
Bulgaria Blamed for Reduced Border Ties I 1
[Nikolic in BORBA 26 Jul]
Trade Union Presidium Gives Inflation Statistics I 2
[Radovanovic in POLITIKA 23 Jul]
Slovenia: Trade Unions Urge More Workers Control I 3
[Dvorsak in BORBA 28 Jul]
Kosovo: Albanian Condemned To Die for Murder I 4
Marxist-Leninists on Trial I 4
[Antic, Haderdjonaj in BORBA 23 Jul]
Antic Views Hostile Activities I 5
[BORBA 25, 26 Jul]
Montenegro: LC Presidium Meets, Reviews Economy I 7

BTA ON U.S.-ISRAELI COMPLICITY IN LEBANON

AU291619 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Hypocritical Declarations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) (Observer Dimitur Shishmanov) - At his last night's press conference, the President of the United States, Mr Reagan, made a seemingly well-meaning declaration for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

Well-meaning in form only, but actually intended to conceal the real aims pursued by the American policy and to conceal also the concrete actions of the United States in that part of the world.

The American President appealed for the termination of the bloodshed in Lebanon, but his declarations contained not a single word condemning the Israeli aggressor, who is conducting a genuine genocide in regard to the people of Lebanon and the Palestinians.

The USA President insists that the Palestine Liberation Organization should recognize Israel, though he mentions not a word about the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to a state of their own.

The USA President is trying to act as a mediator in the conflict, while at the same time the United States are a side in this conflict, a side which is also a patron and an accomplice in the Israeli aggression. It is plain that the Israeli invasion into Lebanon has been premeditated by both the United States and Israel. This invasion would have been impossible without the American political, economic, financial and military support.

More than plain is the identity of aims pursued by USA and Israel: to chase the Palestinian fighters out of Lebanon and into different countries, far from their homeland and to install a puppet government in Lebanon, a government obedient to Washington and Tel Aviv, to deploy American troops on Lebanese soil with a view to a later expansion of the American-Israeli aggression into the direction of other Arab and Middle East countries.

The common aims of the USA and Israel in the occupied regions, especially in Lebanon, is emphasized by the Israeli Government itself, even with the declaration made recently by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir that there existed agreement between Israel and the USA on the basic aims of the Israeli military campaign in Lebanon. The common interests as far as Lebanon is concerned spans a solid steel bridge between them.

This agreement on the basic aims and their common interests, supplemented by the American all-round support, is the basis for the aggression and the genocide against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian people and the source of all the obstacles raised to a peaceful and just settlement to the Middle East problem, which is otherwise impossible without recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and a state of their own.

YORDANOV SPEAKS AT UNESCO SESSION IN MEXICO

AU300914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Georgi Yordanov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, delivered a speech at the plenary session of the UNESCO session on cultural policy in Mexico. Yordanov emphasized that Bulgaria is steadily following a principled policy of peace, detente, good-neighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. He said that the proposals of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's first party and state leader, on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone are being used to achieve this highly noble aim.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov also spoke about the great Bulgarian cultural successes achieved during the years of socialism. He stressed that Lyudmila Zhivkova, who is well known to many of you as an inspired fighter for peace and understanding among the peoples as well as for active international and cultural cooperation, has remarkably contributed to the upsurge of the Bulgarian socialist culture. That is why, he said, her memory is cherished by the Bulgarian people and by many friends throughout the world.

BTA REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

Chairman Satisfied With Relations

AU291425 Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Ministerial Council of Mongolia and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Mr Jambyn Batmonh stressed today, that the Mongolian-Bulgarian cooperation is developing very favorably, very successfully.

In a statement for foreign journalists he expressed satisfaction with his talks with his Bulgarian colleague, Mr Grisha Filipov, stressing that they are a logical continuation of the fruitful contacts of Mr Zhivkov and Mr Tsedenbal.

Mr Batmonh stressed that the programme for economic and technoscientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Mongolia are being successfully implemented in the 1981-1985 period. He said that Bulgaria and Mongolia have reaffirmed their complete identity of views on all of the international issues.

The two parties to the talks, Mr Batmonh went on, are contributing to the development, to the expansion and deepening of the cooperation between the socialist countries within the framework of the socialist community.

Official Talks End

AU291429 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- With complete unanimity of views ended today the official talks between the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, with the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Mongolia, Mr Jambyn Batmonh.

The leaders of the governments of the two countries noted once again and with satisfaction, too, the successful development of bilateral cooperation in all spheres. They stressed that their current meetings and talks stand a new expression of the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Mongolian people, between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between Bulgaria and Mongolia.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Jambyn Batmonh signed a protocol on the negotiations between them.

Batmonh Meets Zhivkov

AU291557 Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Mongolia.

Satisfaction with the relations of close friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples was expressed at the meeting.

Discussed were the possibilities for the further development of bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation and for diversification of its forms. Some international issues were also discussed.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, present was Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honour of the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of Mongolia, Mr Jambyn Batmonh.

With this the official visit of the Mongolian prime minister here ended. He left from Sofia for Varna, where he will spend his holidays.

Zhivkov Given Mongolian Order

AU291555 Sofia BTA in English 1509 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) - Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, was solemnly decorated today with the Mongolian "Combat Red Banner Order". In a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic it is stressed that the high government distinction is bestowed on Mr Todor Zhivkov for his merits in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for his great contribution to the strengthening of Bulgaro-Mongolian friendship and on the occasion of his 70th [birth] anniversary. The order was bestowed on Mr Todor Zhivkov by Mr Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Mongolia.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY DAILY

AU291048 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 28 Jul 82

["Statement by Ethiopian Foreign Minister" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- "We, in revolutionary Ethiopia, hold in high esteem the readiness of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of the government and the people of friendly Bulgaria to help in the development of the country, especially in the training of experts" says in an interview for ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia. He stresses that a peak in Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations was marked by the summits between Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam and Mr Todor Zhivkov. These personal contacts were very fruitful and helped set up a solid basis for the deepening and expansion of Ethiopian-Bulgarian relations in the political, the economic, the cultural and in other spheres. The foreign minister of Ethiopia adds that the friendship and cooperation treaty stands a major yardstick along the path of promoting the relations between the two countries. He also points to the significance of the ties between the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and the All-Ethiopian Peasant's Association.

Asked about the Ethiopian attitude towards the ideas of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis says that this idea is a major contribution to the cause of peace, trust and understanding in not only the Balkans, but also in Europe and the world. "The example and the gesture of the Soviet Union should be well understood and followed" said the Ethiopian minister on the Soviet peace initiatives. Mr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis stresses that Ethiopia is a peaceloving state, which invariably sticks to the Charter of the United Nations. Ethiopia follows the example of the socialist countries which stand the main support in the struggle against the military danger. Ethiopia condemns the genocide carried out over the people of Lebanon and the Palestinians. These actions are part of the coordinated manoeuvres aimed at destabilization of the situation in the Middle East and Africa.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES U.S. AID TO SOMALIA

AU291230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jul 82 p 7

[Stanislav Stepanek commentary in column "A Note": "Washington's Willing Assistance"]

[Text] An unpleasant situation has arisen for the United States in Somalia. Although the United States succeeded in inciting President Barre to undertake an armed aggression against Ethiopia's Ogaden a few years ago, in gaining a military base in Somalia, for a minimum amount of dollars, and in tying that country to its policy, it obviously did not expect that the Mogadishu government's pro-American course would gradually evoke such opposition among the population.

The Somalian Democratic Front of Salvation, which is waging an armed struggle against the Barre government, today controls a considerable part of the country and its offensive successfully continues. Cases of government units defecting to the other side of the front suggest that the army is not a pillar on which Barre could rely. No wonder the president turned to Washington for help.

No one expected the United States to remain indifferent to Barre's demand. The United States established an air lift to Mogadishu, carrying aid for the anti-people regime to suppress the uprising.

It is generally known that the American Government considers Somalia's strategic position in the Horn of Africa very important -- not only in the African context, but also from the viewpoint of its Middle East policy. For the time being the question remains how far the United States will go with its "aid". Both S. Barre and the White House would welcome direct intervention by American troops and the stationing of American troops in Somalia, for it is not certain that American weapons alone will help to suppress the uprising. Moreover, it is obvious that the opposition to Barre's policy is at the same time opposition to American bossiness in Somalia. The extensive United States interference in Somalia's internal affairs is obvious. The speed with which Washington established the air lift suggests that it will try to maintain the pro-American regime in Somalia (with or without Barre) at any price.

DAILY OUTLINES ROUTE OF PEACE MARCH '82

AU291156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jul 82 p 2

["REF"-signed report: "We Will Give Our Vote to Mankind's Future; in a Few Days We Will Be Welcoming the Participants in the Peace March '82"]

[Text] Bratislava -- The participants in Peace March '82, which began on 13 July in Stockholm, will cross the Soviet-Czechoslovak borders in Vysne Nemecke next Monday and will continue their peace pilgrimage over our territory on their way to Austria. Yesterday Fedor Gulla, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] and chairman of the headquarters of Peace March '82, and Jozef Svirec, deputy chairman of the Slovak Peace Council, informed the journalists about the route of Peace March '82, and about the actions that are being prepared in connection with this march along its route.

As is known, about 280 people from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Soviet Union are taking part in Peace March '82. At the conclusion of the first phase of the march in Khatyn, the marchers will continue on phase two, which will end on 6 August, the 37th anniversary of the day when the atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with a peace rally in Vienna. In Uzhgorod the participants in the march will separate. Some of them will proceed to Austria via the Hungarian People's Republic; the second group, consisting of about 150 people, will be joined by 80 CSSR citizens and will be crossing over on SSR territory.

After the welcoming rally in Vysne Nemecke and the laying of wreaths at the Dargov monument, the participants in Peace March '82 will take part in a meeting in Kosice on Monday. On Tuesday they will meet the working people and youth of the East Slovak region at a meeting in Horny Smokovec; in the afternoon they will visit Vazec; and early in the evening they will be welcomed in Banska Bystrica, where they will pay tribute with flowers to the heroes of the Slovak national uprising and participate in a peace rally. On Wednesday, 4 August, the participants in Peace March '82 will attend the peace rally in Nitra, and later that evening a talk at the bonfire. Next day the participants in Peace March '82 will make their last stop on our territory, in the SSR's capital, Bratislava. After the laying of flowers at the monument in Slovak National Uprising Square, a peace rally will be held on the partisan meadow in the afternoon and evening hours. The program for the participants in Peace March '82 will also include cultural performances by folklore groups in various places along the march.

Thus we will have 4 days to meet people who have marched hundreds of kilometers in order to express their longing for a peaceful future for our planet; in order to fight verbally against arms. We, too, will add our voice to this resolve.

KAREL HOFFMAN HOLDS TALKS WITH SKV TU CHIEF

LD291524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met Nguyen Duc Thuan, secretary general of the General Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions, in Prague today.

The representatives of these trade union organizations discussed a number of questions pertaining to cooperation between Czechoslovak and Vietnamese trade unions, including the assistance of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in constructing a house of culture for working people in Haiphong.

A number of topical questions concerning the International Trade Union Movement were discussed.

RUDE PRAVO URGES CANDID DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS

AU291224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Telling the Truth to a Person's Face"]

[Excerpts] Straightforward and candid comradely criticism presupposes frankness and a clear pinpointing of problems. Personal reasons and the fear of offending someone's smugness, of aggravating or complicating relations at the workplace are a frequent motive for not making ample use of criticism and self-criticism in practical life. However, it is essential for our more rapid advancement that we learn to call a spade a spade and not accept criticism that is vague, general and not specific and therefore good for nothing.

People frequently say that criticism is "admissible" only up to a certain point, a certain job level. Often they argue that as long as only their fellow worker in the workshop is concerned, they can tell him what they think about his slipshod work, his work ethics and moral attitudes, his scheming at the expense of the whole collective. This fellow worker naturally finds this unpleasant but most of the time he is forced to reconsider his conduct. However, as soon as it comes to one's supervisor, only a few people dare to tell "the truth to his face." Here, people say, it is no longer merely a question of temporarily aggravated relations but possibly of bonuses and other benefits. According to many people's experience, criticism of one's supervisors often leads to a tense atmosphere and harassment, which can take dozens of petty and trifling forms but can poison one's attitude to people and work. The cases are not rare when such a person can no longer hold out at his workplace and seeks employment elsewhere, often under less favorable terms.

Many people in our society are indeed allergic to criticism. Sometimes they manifest their aversion openly but much more often this takes a veiled, concealed form. In defending themselves, the "opponents of criticism" employ some unwholesome methods; they camouflage their bad intentions with "convincing" reasons, point to the "collective's interests" and even refer to the generally accepted norms of conduct, which -- however -- they themselves shamelessly violate. Yet workers who have been entrusted with a leading post are mistaken when they assume that their position makes them immune to criticism. Equally mistaken are those who think it inopportune to criticize one's supervisor. The greater the trust shown, the more thorough control must be and the more profound and effective must criticism also be. People often convince themselves that their critical remarks are dealt with in an inconsistent or even opportunistic way, that mistakes and shortcomings are often sometimes even with the help of trade union and party organizations, covered up out of the false fear that the good reputation of the collective, workshop, enterprise or even the whole district might be battered if the problems become generally known. It is unacceptable when the committees of party organizations try to circumvent problems or hush them up -- which they sometimes do, allegedly in the interest of some kind of a "higher principle," calm and peace and the "good name" of the whole. The argument which used to be so popular that "only our enemies are served" by conflicts arising among communists is in itself harmful. Such attitudes are alien to the very essence of our party and its democratic principles and require special vigilance, full attention but also political prudence, cold blood and a sober yet high-principled approach.

No problem -- whether small or large -- will disappear by itself, when we pretend not to see it and not to know about its existence. It will persist and gradually grow bigger. When the primary organization sidesteps the problem today, tomorrow it will have to be dealt with by higher party bodies under more complicated and difficult conditions and in an atmosphere of impaired trust. Lenin spoke often about such a "shortsighted" policy. He always demanded an immediate remedy wherever possible. He demanded that the party should not cover up problems but, on the contrary, should pinpoint them and analyze their causes to be able to solve them thoroughly and completely. He always referred to the need to solve specific mistakes by assigning specific responsibility to specific people. That is the only way of enhancing the party's position in society and people's trust in its political decisions; it is the only way to successfully build and develop the socialist society.

OFFICIALS VISIT DISTRICTS TO OBSERVE HARVEST

Bilak: Trnava, Topolcany

LD300108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited West Slovak farmers in the Trnava and Topolcany districts. Comrade Vasil Bilak was accompanied by members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Jan Janik, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL.

Pitra: Louny

LD300104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited the Louny district and acquainted himself with the progress of the grain harvest and preparations for the hop harvest.

Jakes: Pardubice

LD300110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today acquainted himself with the progress of the harvest in the Pardubice area.

ADN REPORTS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE 28 JULY

LD2911750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, 29 Jul (ADN) -- At a news conference in Washington on Wednesday President Reagan stressed the United States unqualified support for Israel. He pointed to the unchanged "friendly relations." As before he rejected recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to their own state. He said all-round support for Israel was necessary for the safeguarding of U.S. interests in the Arab region.

The U.S. President rejected criticism by West European states of the American embargo against the natural gas-pipes deal with the Soviet Union. He also refused to rescind the boycott measures he had taken.

WORKERS LEAVE FOR JOBS ON PIPELINE 28 JULY

LD2911320 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The first convoy of young construction workers from Erfurt Bezirk set out last night for the GDR section of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod. Before their departure for this central youth project, the young people were given a send-off by their Erfurt colleagues with best wishes for the fulfillment of these major tasks. They are to build, among other things, apartments for the Soviet plant personnel as well as water supply equipment on this section of the pipeline at (Bar).

HOME GARDEN PRODUCTION REPORTEDLY URGED

DW2911009 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 29 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Berlin, 28 July 1982 -- To improve the consumer supply of fruit, vegetables and flowers in the GDR, the so-called small-scale producers -- these are allotment gardeners or garden owners -- are being increasingly courted. Thus they have lately been allowed to sell their "produce" at vegetable markets even in the smallest quantities, and charge up to 10 percent above the current retail price

In addition the trade sector has set up many procurement points which have likewise been asked by the authorities to take anything that allotment gardeners may offer for sale.

The Information Bureau West (IWE) reports that for some time now there has been increasing criticism in the GDR about fruit and vegetable supplies. Despite the continuing poor supply situation, East Berlin had reduced fruit and vegetable imports because of a lack of foreign exchange.

From 1975 to 1980, imports of vegetables and tropical fruit dropped by 36 percent and those of fruit in general by 52 percent. For the time being no increase in imports is anticipated. For this reason all the country's "reserves" for producing fruit and vegetables should be tapped and rendered "supply effective."

JARUZELSKI TOURS WARSAW VOIVODSHIP 29 JULY

LD291536 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 29 July -- First secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption and Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski made a one-day swing through Warsaw Voivodship meeting harvesting farmers, farm workers and young people from labour brigades.

The brief unannounced visits on private and state-owned fields and conversations with farmers and farm workers during the peak of harvest confirmed that everyone expected yields higher than last year's. War weather was among the reasons cited for this year's promising results. Farm workers spoke highly of the quality of Polish-made (Bizon) combine harvesters. Private farmers were also generally satisfied with available supplies of coal and fertilizers. There complaints centered on poor supplies of pesticides and herbicides.

The general exchanged some critical remarks on the performance at harvest time of some of the [word indistinct] agricultural service enterprises responsible for repairs of agricultural machines. He highly appreciated the hard work of harvesters and wished all his hosts a bumper harvest and satisfaction from work.

The last stop of Gen. Jaruzelski's tour was an unannounced visit to young people labour brigades working for state railways. The hosts were some 250 young people, students of secondary schools from various parts of Poland. Talking of their motivations for taking up summer work they spoke of the desire to earn for vacations, learn the taste of hard physical work and see Warsaw. The prime minister congratulated them on their decision to spend part of their holidays working. Work is an important element of education and shaping civic attitudes, said he. The conversation with young people touched upon the results of the recent 9th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee.

RZECZPOSPOLITA: SOLIDARITY MAY BE REACTIVATED

WC231734 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (AFP) -- The Polish Government newspaper today raised the possibility of reactivating the Solidarity labor union on conditions that it limited itself to expressing workers' interests and cut itself off from the intelligentsia. In a discussion of relations between workers and unions, the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, THE REPUBLIC, proposed that rank-and-file workers should decide what the union movement tasks must be, and do so "in free discussions," democratically. The Solidarity union was suspended with the introduction of martial law in Poland last December.

"If Solidarity were to be re-established in its original shape," the paper said, "the (communist) party and Poland's authorities would have to make sure that there are guarantees that the union was expressing the authentic needs and interests of the workers." The signed article cautioned that the view expressed was not necessarily the only one held in official circles on this issue.

Intellectuals, the article went on, had "no right to speak for the workers and should understand and accept that the working class is sufficiently mature to organize without outside assistance."

Intellectuals, such as those from Jacek Kuron's disbanded pro-worker committee, had played an important role as advisers to Solidarity from the union's inception. The workers, the article said, had a particular right to speak in their own name because of the "specific tribute" they were paying to the nation.

RZECZPOSPOLITA said that nearly 1,500 people died in work-related accidents in Poland last year. In the country's 16 million-strong fork-force, the paper said, close to half the people worked under "painful and insalubrious" conditions," while 300,000 of these worked in conditions that were "extremely harmful to health".

The article was seen as particularly significant because it appeared only two days after an announcement in parliament by Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that the country's union movement would be revitalized. The text seemed to indicate, however, that no precise formula has as yet been worked out.

Observers said that under current circumstances, authorities probably were not in a hurry to re-establish unions in general and Solidarity in particular, whose top leader, Lech Walesa, is not among union officials to be released from detention after being interned more than seven months ago.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL PRESENTED TO SEJM

LD2923302 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] The government bill on the protection of state and official secrets has been submitted to the Sejm. The bill sets the goal of legislatively regulating all fundamental issues connected with the protection of state and official secrets and with the organization of this protection. It is essential to define clearly in a legislative way what kind of information constitutes a state and official secret in order to clarify this delicate matter.

BANK SAYS COINS TO BE MINTED WITH POPE'S IMAGE

LD3002234 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The National Bank of Poland announced today that the image of His Holiness John Paul II will appear on a new issue of Polish currency. The pope's image will be embossed on a series of limited editions of gold and silver coins. The first series of this issue of Polish coins will be struck in the fall of 1982, the bank said.

BUDAPEST RADIO INTERVIEWS PRICE COMMISSION CHIEF

LD2900009 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Interview with Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the Polish State Price Commission, by special correspondent Gabor Nemes in the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program, date and place not given; Krasinski's answers given in Polish fading into Hungarian translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Nemes] In January you told me that the winter price rise would be the last big price increase in Poland. Do you still hold yourself to this today?

[Krasinski] Yes; I think this big price increase of food and many industrial goods was necessary. And now, on 5 July, we again increased the price of certain goods. With this we have once and for all carried into effect the plan that was worked out a year ago. But balance has still not been restored between wages and prices, although with the February price rises we took a fairly big step toward a global balance.

[Question] Well, it may be that globally the situation has improved, but if one looks at the market in particular, there are still a lot of shortages of goods. It appears that great social problems have already arisen. I have even heard that somebody could not exchange his food coupons because he simply could not afford it. In other words, there are hardly any positive effects, but the negative social effect is already felt by many people.

[Answer] There are two reasons for this. One, when you say that people are not making use of their food coupons, you must take into account the fact that in Polish society everybody was given equal rights in the distribution of coupons; in other words, an unusual equality was established here. If we look at the extent of consumption before we introduced the system of rationing, then it transpires that there were two, three or even fourfold differences.

Today, however, even the poorer sector of the population gets coupons on the basis of the average. But it is unable, just as it was unable previously, to buy as much as is on the coupon. The well-to-do, on the other hand, today are really buying less than previously. Therefore, a situation has developed in which the wealthy, in the framework of the ration system, cannot spend their money, while the poorer people obviously cannot afford to exchange all their coupons. For some, therefore, money accumulates while others find they have to spend even their last penny.

The other reason is that the producing plants took very seriously the warnings related to the price rises, and even where they could determine a price that accords with the market demand, they only ask a price that meets their own costs. And this, with today's big market shortage, is obviously much lower than a price that would guarantee a balance. That is why, in concrete cases, it is difficult for us to achieve market balance.

[Question] Seeing that you have mentioned the costs of production, there is a phenomenon in which production falls, albeit at an ever slower rate, while the plants live fairly well; in other words, making use of their monopoly situation, they still keep their prices sufficiently high to secure their usual profits even with a smaller output. Does this not mean failure for the chairman of the prices commission?

[Answer] This is a very unfavorable phenomenon. I can say that the plants live off the enormous mass of money which flooded Poland last year. Money is still flowing from this wave to the plants and even to the workers, but I think this can only last 1/2 a year or 3/4 of a year at the most and the population will soon not be able to dip into this inflation capital.

[Question] Does this mean that the reform will begin to work in another 6 months' time?

[Answer] I think that it will start to work in 6 or 9 months, and it will force the plants to dismiss those workers for whom they cannot provide work and to determine prices which the population will be willing to pay for their goods. It may be that in certain cases this will be at a lower price than at present. And there is one other worrysome factor. To an extent it has been possible to balance the population's income and expenditure, but it has so far not been possible to form reserves. And yet, as the experience of the past years shows, only with such reserves can a concrete and complete balance be created. For this several hundreds of billions of zloty would be needed, which we simply do not have. And this is a very serious matter.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES REJOINING IMF

LD291432 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 July -- TRYBUNA LUDU asked Poland's Finance Minister Marian Krzak about the current state of Poland's efforts to rejoin the international monetary fund. Here is what he replied:

"The decision on our admission must be preceded by a detailed analysis of a current report on the state and prospects on the Polish economy prepared by IMF experts. The report is in the works, but the pace of this work is slow. And not because of any foot-dragging on our part.

"I would say that the economic decisions (taken in the recent past) and the thorough economic reform are convergent with demands which the IMF could have made on Poland. Considering internal social and economic factors, and above all the economic system which is being reformed, we are closer today to the IMF than a year ago. However, external political factors do not favour opening up of that door. The U.S. Government has a decisive voice in the IMF and that government is not favourably disposed towards Poland. As long as this situation continues, the issue (of Poland's rejoining the IMF) will drag on.

"Our foreign indebtedness in convertible currencies on account of long and medium-term credits stood at 23.8 billion dollars as of 30 June, while short-term debts stood at 0.8 billion dollars. The figures include loans drawn in convertible currencies in socialist countries totalling 2 billion dollars.

"We have held talks on refinancing or rescheduling our payments maturing in 1982 with representatives of commerical banks. The talks are well advanced as far as the remaining credits are concerned, those guaranteed by Western governments, the governments suspended talks with us. The Western states do not show willingness to (resume) talks so we keep silent. We think, however, that the issue should be settled according to new principles, of course, taking our current situation into account."

PZPR IDEOLOGICAL SECRETARIES DISCUSS TASKS

LD292230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A conference of PZPR voivodship committee ideological secretaries has been held to discuss the tasks and problems of propaganda work deriving from the proceedings of the ninth Central Committee plenum and the speech made by first secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Sejm on 21 July 1982, as well as the declaration of the patriotic movement for national rebirth. The expected trends in the development of the social and political situation were described by deputy head of the Central Committee Information Department Janusz Kolczynski. The current and long-term propaganda tasks were described by head of the Ideology Department Walery Namiotkiewicz and by deputy head of the Press, Radio and Television Department Jerzy Slawicki. The discussion was summed up by conference Chairman Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. He drew attention to the main duties of party propaganda in the immediate future.

BARCIKOWSKI REVIEWS NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

Party Reform Discussed

LD241400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] RZECZPOSPOLITA has published a talk with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, under the headline: "Following the Path of Reforms and Rebirth." Here are the most important points in the talk:

Regarding an evaluation of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, today, after 1 year, we must look back at its broad achievements, in a way which is, above all, rational. We must think about how they are implemented under the present conditions. What is conducive for and what hinders the implementation of the idea of the congress' program. It is useful to remember, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated, that the period preceding the congress -- that is a stormy but fully democratic election -- led to a considerable renewal of the party as far as its personnel is concerned. The party today has young leadership in all its links. Many young people are active in the party; young people who have already distinguished themselves in their professional and party work.

The second important issue is the ideopolitical rebirth of the party which occurred during the work of the ninth congress. Let us recall, Kazimierz Barcikowski said, those fierce, often sharp and controversial discussions which took place within party organizations where with great seriousness, responsibility and also courage one wondered how the party should be shaped, thus creating the premises of its program.

The Central Committee secretary continued that the congress summed up that great and exceptional period in the history of the party's renewal. Its importance lies, above all, in the fact that it was a factor in unifying the party and in regaining its personality [osobowosc] on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and that, at the same time, it initiated a process of reforms which are at present being consistently put into effect.

Asked whether the congress had united the party, Kazimierz Barcikowski replied: After the congress, passions which had appeared in the two wings of the party became subdued. Thanks to the congress the program was created on the basis of which one had to decide whether one wanted to belong to the party or not.

The congress ended the most stormy discussions, searches and discrepancies. One cannot deny the fact that the congress was well received by public opinion. Our party showed itself to the nation as a daring, democratic party which presents ideas and reaches out to social feelings. Perhaps this fact was why the counterattack came so fast. The enem took advantage of the difficulties and worries of the people and directed them against the state and against the party. Let us pay attention to the fact, Kazimierz Barcikowski said, that the Solidarity leaders proclaimed continuously and incessantly that state authorities do not want any reforms and if they talk about them, it is only to mislead the public. At the same time, the solidarity leaders did what they could to overpower authorities and prevent them from implementing any reforms whatsoever.

Assessing the conditions of implementing reforms which were announced in the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the Central Committee secretary presented the activities of the party and the government after the 13 December. A broad program of legislative work reforming both our political and economic lives in accordance with the programmatic guildelines of the ninth congress is being implemented. The economic reform is being introduced; self-management of employees is being created; we are creating broad guarantees of self-management and socialist democracy through, among others, appointing the Tribunal of State and the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm. The discussion on the model of people's councils and on a number of other legal acts is in progress.

The declaration of martial law must be considered as a decision which, first of all, was designed to prevent danger concerning socialism and the existence of the Polish state. For the party it means a further struggle for winning confidence. I think that the results of public opinion polls which tell us that support for the policies of the party and activities of the government is growing, are credible.

I have left all recent meetings, Kazimierz Barcikowski continued, with a conviction that people are now thinking before they shout.

In the final part of the talk Kazimierz Barcikowski discussed issues pertaining to the realization of national accord. I believe that a time has come, he said, to undertake measures which will give institutional forms to this idea. A declaration, which was accepted at the session of the PZPR, ZSL and SD commission for cooperation with the participation of representatives of lay Catholic organizations and Sejm deputies, creates a broad platform for concretization of the patriotic movement of national rebirth on the basis of generally accepted values of our political system. This movement should be seen as a form of political and social support for the reforms which are already being implemented. It is necessary to be aware that any activities aimed against the accord are also aimed against the program of reforms and renewal and thus against essential interests of the state and the nation and against every citizen.

Support for Government Cited

LD240856 Warsaw PAP in English 0730 GMT 24 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 24 July -- In an interview granted to RZECZPOSPOLITA, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Kazimierz Barcikowski, said, inter alia:

"I believe that the results of the studies and soundings of public opinion indicating growing support for the party policy and government actions are credible.

"I am convinced that the building up of emotions has stopped and the moment of reflection which came after the proclamation of martial law will produce a greater rationalism. Today, we are speaking in a different way about matters which call for solutions. All the meetings I have recently attended strengthened my conviction that people were thinking in constructive terms whereas, earlier, they just shouted. What has remained is what I call 'poisoning' with fumes of hostility and distrust. But even this is no more so serious. I can say that now it is possible to hold discussion, engage in polemics. Opinions may be accepted or rejected, but on the whole we have no more to do with a wall which would deflect even the most rational arguments."

PZPR'S WOJNA ADDRESSES 21 JULY SEJM SESSION

AU291051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jul 82 p 6

[Report on speech by Sejm Deputy Ryszard Wojna at the 21 July Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Deputy Wojna said first of all that we are no doubt in the most complicated and most dangerous stage in the development of the international situation since World War II. This stage is characterized by an exceptional heightening of the arms race and by a wide range and intensity of conflicts. There is a danger that some of these conflicts will get out of control and threaten to upset peace in particularly sensitive parts of the world, above all in the Middle East, including parts of three continents -- Asia, Africa and Europe.

Announcements from Washington or various Atlantic pact sessions do not allow us to be deceived into thinking that we are faced only with a temporary phenomenon, since this one side is trying to achieve immediate tactical aims with the help of increased tension. American armament plans, unprecedented both in their range and in their nature, have been laid down up to the end of the eighties. Hundreds of billions of dollars have already been allocated for these aims. The neutron bomb, against which mankind has and still is firmly protesting, entered production not long ago.

The Soviet reply to this is the constantly presented concrete disarmament proposals based on the principle of equal security with a lower level of armaments. Nevertheless, the socialist power, possessing a feeling of joint responsibility for world peace, lets it be known at the same time that it will not allow the existing global balance of power to be tipped against socialism.

For several years, R. Wojna said, the situation in our country has been used by some Western circles as an instrument to sow international unrest. For several years, those people on the other side of the political barricade have been exploiting our mistakes, inefficiencies and distortions with increasing intensity and are aggravating our troubles, discord and splits.

All this is taking place under the banner of friendship for the Polish people and, one has to admit, some Western circles are supporting these actions aimed against Poland in good faith. They are aimed against Poland, and there is no other Poland than the one between the Bug and the Oder rivers, the Polish People's Republic.

There has been and still is a lot of sympathy for us. In the eyes of the world, Poland is a symbol of the unflinching battle for freedom. Today, people are trying to turn this symbol against the people's state as if it were not the fruit of the labors and sacrifices of generations of Poles and the only continuer and inheritor of Polish history up to now.

We are not making a secret of the mistakes and irresponsibility of the previous leadership team in our state, but we must also recognize the Western attempts to further burden our community with the costs of emerging from the crisis. The authors of the sanctions meant to make it difficult for us to rebuild our economy, the initiators of the actions intended to isolate Poland and its authorities on the international forum and the spreaders of insinuations setting Pole against Pole are playing a calculated game against us with no concern for logic. For how can one demand the speeding up of stabilization from the Polish authorities and at the same time make this stabilization more difficult to achieve?

But this false logic is not deceiving us. We know that the real aim behind all these activities against us is to keep Poland in a state of ferment as long as possible so that it can be used in the global contest whose purpose is to change the balance of forces in Europe.

We are also noting the voices of realism in the West which point out the uselessness of the political and economic restrictions against Poland and the danger of propaganda subversion, and the voices which support our declared desire to continue a wide front of contacts with the West on the principle of mutual advantage. We hope that such views and statements will help change the climate with regard to many other problems, including the problem of Polish debts.

When the Polish Government began -- after 13 December 1981 -- to sort out the complicated Polish affairs and to gradually restore the functioning of our social life, R. Wojna continued, it made it clear that one of its prime tasks was the need to strengthen Poland's commitments to peace and security in Europe. This was done by the visits of the party-government delegations, led by Gen W. Jaruzelski, to Moscow and other socialist capitals and by other measures. The primary meaning of these visits was to reaffirm the unchangeability of Polish foreign policy and to clearly define our place in Europe.

Let no one have any doubts at all on this score. The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries were, are and will be the Polish reason of state.

A tremendous majority of the Polish people are on the side of those who want nations to coexist peacefully and who believe that politics is lagging far behind the development of nuclear weapons, which threaten to transform our globe into a dead planet. That is why we so highly praised Leonid Brezhnev's statement, conveyed to the second special session of the United Nations on disarmament, that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

For all the people in Poland who think in terms of politics and who have a sense of responsibility, it is obvious, R. Wojna continued, that a correct approach to the questions of war and peace is a preliminary condition for national accord, which in practice means that one has to be clear and unamibiguous in expressing one's support for the foundations of Polish foreign policy.

This is because the issues of war and peace are not abstract ideological issues, but result from man's activities, attitudes, aims and the methods to achieve these aims. We should bear in mind that there are aims which imply war....

Although it is interpreted in various ways, the idea of accord is the first idea for many years which has gained the support of a decisive majority of our people. I have even gained the impression that this majority is blaming us for not being fast enough in our efforts to achieve such an accord and that we have restricted ourselves for too long to discussing the issue in our own communities (which does not mean that such discussions have always been easy....

However, those who continue to watch our national dialogue from close quarters know how much effort and how many attempts have been made to extend this dialogue beyond the circle of the attitudes represented by our three fraternal parties. This dialogue is political through and through, and its primary task is to create a minimum common platform. This is why it has to have enough time to produce mature results.

Nevertheless, time is short. Therefore, let us extend the range of common actions undertaken by our patriots primarily with regard to the most important issues such as the threats presented by the development of the international situation, efforts to ensure domestic and external security for our people and the mobilization of all forces to extricate the country from the crisis.

Our sense of responsibility for our socialist fatherland makes it imperative for us to achieve national accord as an overriding strategic aim. This is the only road to national rebirth.

TV REPORTS URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE ON PROFITEERING

LD292312 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 82

[TEXT] Combatting the excessive affluance of people taking advantage of economic difficulties was the subject of the press conference held by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman. Representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Main Inspectorate of Financial Control, the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control], the main headquarters of MO [Citizens' Militia] Prosecutor's General Office and the Central Commission for the Combatting of Profiteering were present at the conference.

It was stated that the phenomenon of achieving excessive and socially unjustified incomes by certain groups in society was becoming common. This arises both from activities which are against the law and from taking advantage of economic liberalism, especially concerning the sphere of small-scale production and private trade. An efficient tax system should counteract this. This year about 90,000 control operations have been carried out. Almost 9,000 tax crimes have been revealed whose total value amounts to Z320 million.

A large group of persons who were burdened with additional tax dealt with trade of goods of foreign origin. The Ministry of Finance is not against the procurement of those goods providing that the profit is honest.

A growing number of people is involved in economic activities bordering on crime. Out of 2,600 control operations which were carried out during the first half of the year only every fifth did not have any signs of tax offense.

Much was said about the principles of tax policy toward the craft industry. The Ministry of Finance admitted to delays in assessing the tax which is based on the so-called agreed lump sum [ryczalt umowny] which is at present commonly in use. Delays arise from the conditions in which craftsmen's workshops carry out their activities. The problem here regards supplies and new prices. The ministry intends to complete the assessment of this taxation by the end of July.

Struggle against illegal forms of becoming rich is becoming more effective. This year Citizens' Militia units instituted 147 preparatory proceedings against the persons suspected of committing serious economic crimes. They have been accused of the appropriation of property, illegal dealings with hard currency and tax frauds. Here is an example: In the Warsaw Voivodship only one pupil of the mechanical technical school in Pruszkow imported into the country and sold shampoos whose total value was about Z3 million.

Questions posed by journalists were answered by among others (Jan Dziewonski) and (Andrze Wojtyra) of the Ministry of Finance.

LE MATIN SAYS INTERNEES PRESSURED TO EMIGRATE

PM291123 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MATIN in French 24-25 July 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,000-word Nicole Piantanida report on conversations in Paris on 22 July with three former Polish internees who recently arrived in France. Contrary to statements made on 15 July by the French External Relations Ministry that the 300 Poles who had arrived in France "had freely applied for visas without any pressure from the Polish authorities forcing them into exile," former internee Ryszard Bydlon states that he was urged to emigrate. When he refused he was threatened and was finally sacked from his job in March. Similarly internee Jan Sitarz was urged to leave after being released for health reasons. He was beaten up several times by the police, sacked from his job and his youngest child was refused drugs while in the hospital.

When former Solidarity regional leadership member Janusz Soltysiak refused to work as an informer for the political police, he was told he could meet with an "accident" and finally agreed to emigrate. The three exiles reportedly said that "as far as we know the regional authorities have been instructed to 'advise' militants to leave," and that some of their comrades who resisted the pressure were apparently sent back to prison.

RZECZYWISTOSC COMMENTARY ON PARTY 'DEFORMATIONS'

AU291250 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 20 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Stefan Dziabala article: "Opportunism and Conservatism"]

[Excerpts] The historical experience of revolutionary movements shows that it is an almost wholly proved axiom that these movements have to wage a struggle on two fronts: against the forces of the social rightwing and against the threats within their own ranks. The most frequent forms of these threats are appeasement and capitulation, on the one hand, and conservative and dogmatic-sectarian views, on the other.

Revisionis and rightist-opportunist deformations, on the one hand, and dogmatic-sectarian and bureaucratic-technocratic deformations, on the other, are the most universal forms of ideological and political deformations in Marxist-Leninist parties. Both these manifestations of deformation illustrate the party's departure from the class nature of socialism, from its ideomoral principles and from the internationalist obligations of the communist party.

The dogmatic-sectarian and bureaucratic-technocratic deformations, on the one hand, and the revisionist and rightist-opportunist deformations, on the other, most often complement and condition each other. The wave of revisionism and opportunism in the sphere of theoretical thinking and political activities is most often a result of serious dogmatic-sectarian and technocratic-bureaucratic errors.

The wave of revisionism and rightist opportunism in the PZPR became particularly acute in 1955-57, toward the end of the sixties (especially after 1968) and following the outbreak of the socioeconomic and political crisis in August 1980. Since the distortions in socialist building were most profound in the seventies, the wave of revisionism and opportunism in the party at the beginning of the eighties was the most powerful. This went hand in hand with the extreme pressure to which the party, expecially its ideologically weak echelons, was subjected by the KOR [Social Self Defense Committee] and Solidarity extremist forces. In particular, this was true of some intellectual and student communities (including party members) and of those worker communities that were less experienced in politica and class principles.

Maintaining its class identity, which was in conflict with Marxism-Lenisnism, revisionism and rightist opportunism underwent a significant change in Poland, mainly because of the range of their impact.

In the second half of the fifties and in the sixties some circles of intellectual and creative workers, who also tried to win students, were the chief carriers of revisionism and rightist opportunism. At that time the leading representatives of the revisionist-opportunist orientation were the following intellectuals who had been prominent activists in the ideological front during the Stalin era: Zygmunt Bauman, Wlodzimierz Brus, Leszek Kolakowski, Krzysztof Pomian, Wiktor Woroszylski, Roman Zimand and others. They were a typical product of those forces in the party that sought to recover their shaky positions after October 1956 and to direct the country's policy along pro-Western lines.

The Israel-Arab war in June 1967 proved a great stimulus for the political militancy of the Zionist circles. That is why Polish revisionism at the end of the sixties assumed the "Zionist mantle" on a large scale. Under the protection of the revisionist wing in the party and elsewhere, the following "heroes" of March 1968, organizers and activists of KOR and advisers of Solidarity continued to mature ideologically and to undergo political training: J. Kuron, J. Litynski, A. Michnik, K. Modzelewski, Tb. Torunczyk, A. Zambrowski and others.

The party's political and personnel measures at the end of the sixties greatly enfeebled the impact of revisionism, but this did not result in the total defeat of revisionism. This was because revisionism and opportunism will keep being revived in the party as long as the internal and international social conditions favorable to them exist.

In the seventies these conditions were almost ideal. It is true that the PZPR leadership under E. Gierek drew up an ambitious program for the country's socioeconomic development and made many verbal declarations that it wanted to lead the party in line with the principles of Leninism and to expand the base of socialist democracy, but actually its activities continued to increasingly ignore the slogans it proclaimed. The country's excessive and unjustified indebtedness continued to increase, the investment program was inflated, the centralistic and bureaucratic system of government was expanded ad absurdum, corruption grew apace, the role of social and self-government organizations was reduced, the militancy of party ranks decreased, the Leninist principles were again abandoned within the party, ideological work was weakened and formalized, party ranks were expanded in the manner of an avalanch while their quality was greatly lowered, and the theoretically false and nonclass thesis that the people had achieved moral-political unity was adopted.

The anticommunist forces, especially those in KOR and the Confederation for Independent Poland, grew out of the soil of the dissatisfaction of workers and the people with the policy of the seventies. The activists of these forces, which continued to strengthen their influence, were and are inspired by the international centers of ideological subversion. The party and state leadership in power before August 1980 continued to make light of and ignore these forces, with which the revisionist and opportunist circles within the PZPR sympathized more or less openly.

The so-called horizontal structures and some influential discussion clubs provided the organizational framework for the revisionist-opportunist orientation withing the PZPR. The so-called Torun forum, constituted in April 1981, was the most glaring example of the ideopolitical and organizational platform with all the attributes of factionalism. In some voivodships, representatives of this forum played an important role in the programmatic-election campaign and preparations for the ninth party congress, and many of the forum's champions were elected to the new party ruling bodies.

Uncritical approval of the processes of "renewal" conceived in a nonclass way and, at times, in line with the views and evaluations of KOR and Solidarity's extremist wings was the dominant feature of the attitudes of representatives and advocates of the rightist-opportunist stream in the party.

The representatives of the rightist-opportunist stream in the party were usually silent about the universal merits of the construction of socialism, the positive experience gained and the achievements of the socialist countries. They opposed these universal merits of the construction of socialism, the positive experience gained and the achievements of the socialist countries. They opposed these universal merits by means of so-called Polish characteristics, specific Polish national and cultural features and the sociopolitical trends and phenomena which started in our country after August 1980. They stubbornly clung to the thesis about the "revolutionary situation in Poland", mixing up the concepts of revolution and counterrevolution in a way which is unacceptable to a Marxist.

The so-called model of "democratic socialism" was glorified. Yet the Polish-Soviet alliance was interpreted according to the national democratic ideas of Roman Dmowski, in other words it was regarded as a geographical-political alliance, and not as an ideological and internationalist one.

The rightist-opportunist stream in the party devoted a lot of attention to the principles and mechanisms of functioning of the party itself. However, the fact of the matter is that even though theses were put forward which were in accordance with the general plan to make internal life more democratic, what was really intended was to deprive the party of its class Marxist-Leninist character and deny its avant-gardism, proletarian internationalism and Leninist organizational principles, and expecially its democratic centralism. The leadership role of a communist party, a fundamental principle and sine quo non condition for building socialism in every country, was also denied. The final aim of these activities was to transform the PZPR into a social democratic party.

Wojciech Lamentowicz, who was less known than S. Bratkowski but was also a pretender to the title of leader of "renewal," said many times that the party should not be the vanguard of the workers' class, it should not be highly ideological and should not play a leadership role in a socialist state. It should rather be a loose "ideological community," a "social movement" and a "mediator" -- in fact it should be a body devoid of the attributes of state authority, and it should particularly have no influence on the appointment of echelons to leadership posts. Publicizing the above views was accompanied by an intensified campaign against the party apparatus.

The negative phenomena which really occurred during the seventies among some party circles do not and cannot explain the campaigns against the entire party apparatus, which did a lot of harm to the party. Entire groups of aktivs who were experienced, tried and tested and devoted to the party were eliminated from the leaderships of party organizations and cells. In this way, many party circles were seriously weakened in the fierce battle against the social right-wing, including against the most aggressive circles of Solidarity. As a direct result of exaggerating internal party democracy, internal party discipline, an indispensable condition for proper party functioning in the implementation of its program, was sometimes completely negated.

The crisis which the country and party experienced shows that besides the rightist-opportunist forces there were also conservative elements. These were a sign of a deviation from socialism and from Marxist-Leninist principles to the right. The conservative stream in the party mainly comprised groups which exercised authority before August 1980, who often exceeded this authority and who fully identified themselves with the way in which the party was run at the time. These groups opposed the positive changes which occur in Poland for the sake of preserving or restoring former privileges and positions. They gained the support of that section of the state and economic administration which failed to do its job properly.

The ideological battle against the conservative stream is currently a battle against attempts to retain the interpretation of socialist principles which was in effect during the seventies. Nevertheless, both the rightist-opportunist stream and the conservative stream in the party were originally right-wing, and despite their internal conflicts, they made the party deviate from the principles and essence of socialism.

The PZPR did not retain its internal weaknesses. At the seventh Central Committee plenum, the party carried out Marxist-Leninist appraisals of these weaknesses. At its ninth congress, it adopted a democratic statute and defended its class, ideological and philosophical identity. The party aims to reestablish its ties with the workers' class, increase the efficiency of state administrative bodies and authorities and once again consolidate the community around constitutional political principles. All of the above activities should be carried out consistently, for that is one of the reasons why martial law was introduced.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY ARCHIVES

PM291453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Article signed "(JAZ)": "From Solidarity's Archives -- Secrets of Lower Silesia Regional Branch"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Strikes and protest actions, street demonstrations, a deluge of antistate leaflets and posters, slogans painted on walls -- all those were happening not so long ago. With the passage of time facts tend to become blurred, but the opinions formed during the hot period of tension and unrest remain unchanged. During the last year hardly anybody was allowed to see behind the scenes of the activities of NSZZ Solidarity, or to gain access to the union's official documents and regional archives. These were inaccessible to the union's members and even to Solidarity's own statutory control bodies.

SECRETS WHICH THE FUNCTIONARIES OF THE LOWER SILESIA REGIONAL BOARD OF NSZZ SOLIDARITY HAD CAREFULLY KEPT FROM BOTH THEIR UNION MEMBERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC HAVE NOW BEEN DISCLOSED. The Wroclaw branch of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] has completed a detailed investigation into the regional board's finance management. The investigation was carried out on the instructions of the Wroclaw Voivoda and took several months to complete. Union documents examined dated from the earliest, September 1980, to the last ones, December 1981.

They concerned the organizational structure of Solidarity, its cadre policy, activities of a political nature and the management of union funds resulting from the above policies. Those funds, let us remember, were public money, collected in membership dues.

WHAT, THEN, WAS THE UNION MONEY SPENT ON?

The answer to this question is given in the NIK report. The report also questions the fairly widespread opinion that it was only at a later stage that Solidarity gave up its union activity and involved itself, under the influence of the antisocialist opposition, in political adventurism.

As it happens, the preliminary organizational structuring of the Wroclaw Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] was dominated by information and propaganda services. Among others, the following sections were formed: publications and propaganda, information and distribution, press office, communications section for liaison between the MKZ and individual factories, consultation and advice, legal-organizational experts panel, finances, secretarial office, administration and management, supplies and transport, and, finally, a commission for the implementation of proposals and postulates.

The time was October 1980, the month in which NSZZ Solidarity was being officially registered. The internal organization of the new trade union was taking shape, and local offices were formed. The example of the Wroclaw branch is symptomatic: DIVERSE SECTIONS AND VARIOUS, MORE OR LESS NEEDED, SERVICES WERE CREATED, BUT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FORGOT TO FORM A BODY WHICH WOULD REALIZE THE STATUTORY FUNCTIONS OF A TRADE UNION, THOSE OF LOOKING AFTER ALL SOCIAL AND WELFARE CONCERNS OF ITS MEMBERS. WAS THE OMISSION ACCIDENTAL?

Time went by. Solidarity was gaining form and strengthening its influence among workers. In June 1981 Wroclaw MKZ was re-formed into the Lower Silesia Regional Board, and local branches were created in Legnica, Walbrzych and Wroclaw. The Regional Bureau of Information was called into existence, subordinated to the press spokesman, as well as a Bureau for the Organization of Work, which came under the control of the board's secretary. New sections were created: dissemination of information, a publishing house, radio broadcasting, the Editorial Board of the weekly magazine SOLIDARNOSC DOLNOSLASKA [LOWER SILESIA SOLIDARITY]. Also created were interfactory coordinating commissions and the ABC information and consultation network, in which the leading role was assigned to Wroclaw's 10 largest factories and 1 higher education institution. Propaganda and publishing were given top priority.

THE BRANCH'S LEADERS DID NOT STINT ON ANY OF THE UNION'S MONEY HERE. THEY GAVE FREELY FOR THE NEEDS OF THE NEEDLESSLY EXPANDED ADMINISTRATION. BY THE SAME TOKEN, FUNDS WERE NEVER LACKING FOR THE PROPAGANDA SERVICES FOR BADGES, PAINTS, BROADSHEETS, LEAFLETS, BULLETINS. NO FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS WERE ALLOWED TO STAND IN THE WAY HERE.

On 8 July and 26 October 1981 the Presidium of the "Lower Silesia" Regional Board passed resolutions which made it possible to DESIGNATE Z2 MILLION TO PURCHASE ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS PRINTED BY THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS AND CIRCULATED OUTSIDE GENERAL CIRCULATION [BEZDEBITOWE] AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION FOR THE INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA OFFICES.

Documents revealed by NIK show that, in the second half of 1981, 300 titles of diverse books and brochures were purchased, to the total value of Z8.2 million.

It is not difficult to divine the reason for this bestowal of privileges and the tender care given to a sphere of activity which cannot be considered typical of the primary for a trade union. Equally misleading were the activists' official assurances about the nonpolitical character of Solidarity's propaganda activity. Antistate broadsheets from the Confederation for an Independent Poland movement [KPN] were issued, along with anti-socialist publications that falsified Polish reality.

There could never be too much of the illegal antisocialist and antistate literature. New tasks were continuously given to the Wroclaw printing presses of the NSZZ Solidarity and Independent Student Associations [NZS].

The NIK report mentions more than 10 of those. They include, among others, reprints from the Paris KULTURA and other similar "works."

An "independent" monthly publication, BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI, appeared, with a circulation of 10,000.

In addition, two broadsheets were published, SERWIS INFORMACYJNY and Z DNIA NA DZIEN [FROM DAY TO DAY]. THEIR COLUMNS WERE INCREASINGLY FILLED WITH CONTENTS HOSTILE TOWARD SOCIALISM AND PROGRAMS FOR A CONFRONTATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

"Hostility toward the socialist system, the party and the government became especially intensified in the last months of 1981," state the NIK documents.

The regional board employed all available means and methods of propaganda struggle, with no expense spared. Walls, fences and store windows were covered with posters. These were printed in large numbers in professional printing houses and the union's own printing workshops. The following slogans were disseminated, among others: "First success of the extraordinary party congress: food rations limited"; "Radio and television without NSZZ Solidarity equals lies to the nation"; "Who is afraid of Solidarity in radio and television?" and so on.

NEITHER WERE SOLIDARITY'S "ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL" EVENTS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH UNION WORK ON WHICH Z2.7 MILLION WERE SPENT.

However, Lower Silesia's activists stopped at nothing in order to gain more popularity and prove Solidarity's might. On 11 November last year Solidarity's gala concert took place at the Wroclaw opera house. Another event was the production of the oratorio "Sen Pogardy" [Dream of Disdain].

NIK INVESTIGATORS CAME ACROSS SEVERAL DOCUMENTS IN THE REGIONAL BOARD'S ARCHIVES WHICH BEAR WITNESS TO THE SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE BOARD'S ACTIVISTS TO KPN AND TO THEIR COOPERATION WITH IT. There is some trace of evidence, namely receipts for money transferred to KPN. Wroclaw "union" activists also made their telex office available for the dissemination of instructions, statements and communiques issued by KPN. Among those, communique No 4 of current KPN action's central authority, issued 7 December 1981, stated among other things that 'we must not fear sacrifices -- for this is a road which will lead either to total capitulation or, at a certain moment, will force us to undertake a dramatic attempt at setting ourselves up in opposition."

We shall shortly furnish detailed "accounts" of Solidarity's lower Silesia branch that came to light in the NIK investigation.

PLANNING DELEGATION MEETS CSSR COUNTERPARTS

LD300146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A broad spectrum of current and future Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation was discussed in Prague by the delegations of the central planning organs of our countries. The delegations were led by Wladyslaw Jablonski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and Zdenek Sedivy, deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission. The delegation evaluated the implementation of trade turnover for the first half of this year, paying particular attention to the delivery of raw and other materials which are particularly important to the partners. The talks also dealt with the use of Polish production capacities, CSSR participation in completing investment projects in Poland already started, and the use of machinery and equipment purchased by Poland from abroad. Also mentioned were transportation, tourism and border zone cooperation.

The working meeting in Prague also dealt with the important matter of coordinating plans for 1983-85. Decisions made in this sphere in 1980 require some changes, in particular regarding the engineering industry so that in the event of cutbacks in investment in the two countries, and increase in mutual trade turnover can be assured. The subjects and the date for the 17th Polish-Czechoslovak Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee session were established. It will be held in Warsaw at the beginning of November. Wladyslaw Jablonski visited Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier of Czechoslovakia.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING OZDOWSKI

LD380252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Prof Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy Sejm speaker, who is in Vienna for the World Assembly on the Elderly, has been received by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria. Current socioeconomic problems in Poland and in the world and bilateral relations, taking into account in particular certain social questions, were discussed during the meeting. The Austrian president spoke about our country with a great deal of good will.

BRIEFS

PRICE RISES -- According to the Office of Prices, beginning next Monday the official retail prices of cotton wool, gauze, bandages and other dressing materials will be increased. Prices of the basic dressing materials have been kept at an unchanged level since 1970. The current costs of their production are 3-4 times higher than their prices until now. Therefore the rise in retail prices is considerable. For example, the price of cotton wool goes up from Z5.60 to Z17 for a 100 gram packet and cellulose tissues from Z3.10 to Z14 for a 150 gram packet. Prices of sanitary napkins go up to a lesser degree. The forecast of the price rises of dressing materials was placed in a communique of the Office of Prices 3 July. At the time it was announced that further rises in official prices will be stopped until the end of this year, stressing that this does not apply to dressing materials and tickets for sleeping places and couchettes on Polish State Railways. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Jul 82]

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT FOR USSR -- Poland's Elektrim firm, which manufactures electric equipment and installations, has signed a R200-million contract with relevant Soviet enterprises for the delivery of high and low tension installaitons. This Polish-made equipment will be shipped in the course of 1983 and 1984. The accord was signed in Moscow with the Polish company who were participating in the Elektro-82 international exhibition. [Text] [Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 27 Jul 82 LD]

DASCALESCU MEETS JORDANIAN PREMIER IN NEPTUN

AU292004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- On Thursday, July 29, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, had an interview in Neptun with Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who is spending his holidays in Romania. During the interview the two prime ministers noted with satisfaction the ascending course of the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Jordan and stressed the important role of the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal in the deepening and diversification of those relations. The joint interest was highlighted in the further intensification of economic, technical-scientific and other collaboration and cooperation, new possibilities and domains being brought to the fore of expanding the cooperation between the two countries.

During the interview the conviction was expressed that the development and expansion of bilateral relations were in the interests of Romania and Jordan, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of international peace, security, cooperation and understanding. The two premiers expressed their determination to take most efficient measures with a view to translating into fact the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Jordanian summit, to work for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Jordan.

The Romanian and Jordanian premiers also surveyed current questions of the international political life. After the interview Constantin Dascalescu and his wife gave a lunch in honor of Premier Mudran Badran and his wife. The interview and the lunch passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

SUDAN'S PRESIDENT NUMAYRI TO VISIT 3-5 AUGUST

AU291910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and Mme Numayri will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania over August 3-5, 1982 at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Elena Ceausescu.

MINISTER AVRAM HAS ECONOMIC TALKS IN LIBYA

AU291911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES) 29/7/1982 -- While in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for a visit, Ion Patan, Romanian minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control, had interviews with the secretaries of the general people's committees for economy, light industries, and heavy industries with whom he approached questions related to the further development of the relations between Romania and the Libyan Jamahiriyah on the basis of the programme-agreement signed in Bucharest in September 1981.

BRIEFS

NEW IVORY COAST ENVOY -- Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 21 July received Adonit Manouan, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ivory Coast to our country in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH CONGO -- Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- Ion Tesu, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, and Marius Mouambenga, minister of agriculture and animal-breeding of the People's Republic of Congo, signed on July 29 a protocol on further developing the Romanian-Congolese cooperation in agriculture, zootechny and agricultural mechanization. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Jul 82 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE 28 JULY

LD291404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 29 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan yesterday (Wednesday) expressed optimism in respect to further prospects for resolving the crisis in Lebanon. But he did not mention any elements for such an assessment.

At a press conference, Reagan said he deplored the bloodshed in Lebanon but refused to say whether Israel had been asked to cease its bombardments. Reagan reiterated that the United States would recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) only when that organization recognizes Israel. He refused to answer a question on whether he would welcome the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

It was noted that Reagan (?refuses) to identify the main perpetrator of the "bloodshed in Lebanon," a factor which cannot but be to the advantage of the aggressor.

Speaking of relations with Western allies and problems related to the Siberia-Europe natural gas pipeline, Reagan said he stood by his stand on banning deliveries of equipment for the project. He added that the problems with the Western allies were a family squabble which would be solved. Reagan stressed that only U.S. companies and foreign companies manufacturing under U.S. licenses are capable of delivering equipment for the pipeline, evidently addressing this argument to the Western allies.

Reagan said he considered that "punishing" the Soviet Union because of Poland by embargoing U.S. wheat deliveries would be groundless since the Soviets can buy it elsewhere.

In regard to the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, Reagan said that normal relations should be developed with China but that "moral obligations" towards Taiwan should also be fulfilled. The United States will continue with contracted deliveries of "defensive weaponry" to Taiwan, Reagan added.

The U.S. President left less hope and prospects for a possible meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev than it seemed earlier. He laid the greatest share of responsibility for the delay of a possible summit meeting on the other side.

PACT WITH PERU SIGNED, TOURIST VISAS ABOLISHED

AU291551 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] Lima -- Peru and Yugoslavia yesterday agreed to mutually abolish visas for tourist travel in the near future. To this end, notes were exchanged which were signed by Javier Arias Stella, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, and Kuzman Dimcevski, SFRY ambassador in Lima. It was agreed that the decision on abolishing visas would come into effect 60 days after being approved by the pertinent organs of the two countries.

BULGARIA BLAMED FOR REDUCED BORDER TIES

AU291550 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 82 p 8

[Dragan Nikolic article: "Border Cooperation With the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Below Possibilities"]

[Excerpts] Skopje, July -- It is more than obvious that the border cooperation between our country and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is below its possibilities and needs and that in some fields it is rather modest.

For this reason our country is making constant efforts to promote this cooperation with Bulgaria as much as possible because it sees in it a lasting mutual interest. However, despite the fact that the other side also expresses such an interest, this cooperation is not being realized in a satisfactory manner. It is stagnating and in certain fields even declining.

Last year, for instance, of the five planned meetings of the people of the border towns in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia only one was held: the meeting between Stip and Blagoevgrad.

However, despite everything that has been done in this respect, these meetings by far have not become what is expected of them. The Bulgarian citizens have difficulties in obtaining permits for participating in the meetings, while sometimes they are not even informed that meetings are being held. Our citizens, however, complain of provocations and rigorous punishment for alleged traffic and other offenses. These facts, together with the efforts to use the meetings for political purposes and for spreading greater Bulgarian propaganda, have led to the fact that practically no meetings were held in Macedonia and Bulgaria last year. The Bulgarian side has since proposed that the existing situation should be overcome in such a way that at the next meetings the positions of the seventh and the eighth sessions of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian commission are strictly respected.

Restrictions

The local border traffic is also declining. Primarily because of restrictions introduced by the Bulgarian side. In 1980, for instance, a total of 35,578 border crossings were made, or 10,000 fewer than in the preceding year, and nearly two thirds of these crossings were made by Yugoslav citizens. Last year, the number of these crossings was increased by 20.9 percent but it was still far below the figure of 2 years ago.

The Bulgarian authorities explain this phenomenon as reflecting migrations which have taken place in the Bulgarian border areas. As regards the proposal that the border area be expanded, they say that the necessary conditions for this have not yet been created. A similar reply was obtained to the proposal that another border crossing point be opened near Berovo. Judging by all indications, the reasons are of another nature: Bulgarian citizens have difficulty in obtaining permits for crossing the border; the country has restricted travel to foreign countries, and local border traffic is treated as travel abroad. On their return home, Bulgarian citizens are subjected to rigorous measures as to the goods they can take into the country. Our citizens complain of rigorous searches at the border. And even of maltreatment, of bans on exports of goods which they are interested in taking from Bulgaria and the like. Local border traffic could be promoted if larger Bulgarian towns were included in it, if the list of goods were expanded, and if the sum of money which citizens could take across the border were increased -- conditions that, judging by all indications, the Bulgarian side is not prepared to accept.

Our country is prepared to develop comprehensive border cooperation. However, to achieve this, cooperation must be approached exclusively on the basis of the adopted principles, signed protocols and various stimulants for a more active circulation of people, material goods, cultural values and information. These are the paths for creating an atmosphere of understanding and confidence.

TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM GIVES INFLATION STATISTICS

AU291805 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 82 p 6

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Summary] At its session yesterday, the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation noted that in the first half of the year prices in all vital sectors have almost reached the ceilings planned for the whole year.

By 1 July, the producers' prices of manufactures increased 12.4 percent over last year, as against 14 percent planned for the whole year. Retail prices increased 14.6 percent as against 15 percent planned; the cost of living rose 17.2 percent as against 17 percent planned; and agricultural produce prices increased 12.6 percent as against 17 percent planned for the whole year.

The prices of energy, raw materials and food rose, and a chain reaction is expected to follow. "It was stressed yesterday that pressures and demands for price increases are huge. In all these demands it is noticeable that production costs dominate as the basic argument for increases, while market and economic principles for determining prices are being neglected."

Personal incomes were not unaffected. "After a lengthy period, deviations occurred for the first time this year in the personal incomes sector. In a number of associated labor organizations and communities, personal incomes increased above the net income and labor productivity. This explains the fact that, at a time when the country's production is stagnating or falling and productivity also fails to show any notable results, the nominal personal incomes per worker increased as much as 36.3 percent in comparison with last year, and the sum total of net personal incomes paid in the first 5 months this year increased 40 percent. According to incomplete data, real personal incomes increased from 3 to 6 percent."

Personal incomes were rising above average in Bosnia-Hercogovina, Macedonia, and Serbia without the autonomous provinces: They were average in Montenegro and Vojvodina; and they rose below the average rate in Croatia, Slovenia and Kosovo.

In the first 3 months of this year, there were 29,264 basic organizations of associated labor in the country. Of them 6,533 incurred losses. The losses amounted to 43 billion dinars and were 69.5 percent higher than in the same period last year. The number of workers in loss-making associated labor organizations increased from 307,000 last year to 1,166,000 this year.

It was stated in the opening speech by Lojze Fortuna and in the discussion that to work in a work organization which incurs losses "does not automatically mean a lower standard of living and social insecurity." There are many examples of associated labor organizations incurring losses but increasing personal incomes more than those that work profitably.

"In such basic organizations, the trade unions have also failed. This is one of the assessments made at the Presidium session yesterday. The same can be said for trade union delegates in price communities at all levels, from the communal ones up to the federal. If nothing else, these delegates could at least protest loudly and resolutely against every unjustified price increase."

The Presidium concluded that the situation can improve by the end of the year "only if the trade unions and all forces in society and business life strive so that all the accords and self-managing agreements are finally respected. We have analyses, resolutions and accords: We 'only' lack their implementation, it was said. The Trade Union Federation must contribute its share of responsibility and obligations in this implementation."

SLOVENIA: TRADE UNIONS URGE MORE WORKERS CONTROL

AU292045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 82 p 6

[A. Dvorsak report]

[Summary] "Ljubljana, July [no date as published] -- The Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia has initiated an action to intensify the work of self-managing workers control in associated labor organizations. This was discussed today at a meeting of the presidents of self-managing workers control organs from all over Slovenia and representatives of the communal trade union councils.

"Marjan Orozen, president of the Republican Council, stressed that there has recently been an increase in economic crimes and other negative occurrences precisely because of the passivity of workers control as an important instrument of socialist self-management. Because of insufficient social action and inactivity of self-managing workers control, administrative services and organs are expanding. This leads to rising costs and to an alienation of workers from their responsibility for social property. The prosecutors and the courts are becoming less and less effective because of an accumulation of negative pheonomena.

"We must also discuss critically the organs of prosecution and punishment. In many cases, because of a search for various so-called mitigating circumstances, the severity of punishment on class principles gets pushed to the side.

"Therefore, Orozen stressed, we must increase the responsibility of those who violate laws and we must in this respect consistently respect the self-managing rights of citizens."

Tomaz Ertel, republican secretary for internal affairs, stated that in the first 6 months this year, 1,454 economic crimes were uncovered in Slovenia and that this was 10.8 percent more than in the same period last year.

It was concluded that a discussion of the shortcomings in self-managing workers control must begin in all collectives. The trade unions are primarily responsible for its efficient work.

KOSOVO: ALBANIAN CONDEMNED TO DIE FOR MURDER

LD291030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, July 28 (TANJUG) -- The District Court of Titova Mitrovica, Yugoslav province of Kosovo, today passed the death sentence on Ferat Muja 46, of Albanian nationality. He was found guilty of the murder of a 22-year-old Serb, Danilo Millincevic. Muja's two accomplices, both minors, were acquitted but put on probation for a minimum of three years.

With the help of his accomplices, his son and nephew, Ferat Muja shot Danilo Milincevic on June 2 this year on the holding of Milincevic's mother in the village of Samodreza near the town of Vucitrn. Danilo Milincevic was wounded in the incident.

The crime had negative consequences both in Kosovo and throughout the country, and an adverse effect on mutual trust among the peoples living in the province of Kosovo, particularly between Serbs and Albanians. Its consequences were most harmful to the Albanian nationality.

Marxist-Leninists on Trial

AU290733 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 82 p 5

[M. Antic and S. Haderdjonaj report]

[Summary] "Pristina, 22 Jul -- The trial of 10 members of an illegal hostile counter-revolutionary organization which took the name 'The Communist Party of Marxist-Leninist Albanians in Yugoslavia' (CPMLAY)" started today before the bench of five judges (chaired by Aziz Redza) of the District Court of Pristina.

The members of this group started their hostile activities in May 1981, when Kadrije Gase and Nazmi Sahini organized a group in Urosevac. In July, Saip Veselji and Rafiz Haljilji set up a group in the village of Kamenglava in the Urosevac commune.

Their platform was "The platform of the AWP whose aim is to destroy nonaligned socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and to destroy the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples." This is shown in the pamphlets and the statute of this counterrevolutionary group.

"In fact, this hostile organization tried to conceal the true aims of its activities under the slogan that "it is struggling for Kosovo to obtain the status of a 'republic' within the SFRY, to which certain regions of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia where Albanians live would be joined.' They did this on purpose calculating that they would win more adherents for their sinister aims. "However, they did not display much skill in their attempt at concealment, for they were quickly undone by their own 'acts': The hostile actions they carried out and the propaganda materials which they used show that their main aim, 'in the second stage, was to join Kosovo to Albania,' which is to say to destroy the constitutional order in Yugoslavia."

It was established during the investigations that the Urosevac group of the CPMLAY met on 30 September, 16 October and 2 November 1981 to work on pamphlets with hostile contents, "Revolution," "Voice of the Fatherland," and "The Theory and Practice of Revolution." They also made preparations for slogan writing and distributing their platform, "Decree 1 and 2" in Urosevac and the Lipljan commune.

Kadrije Gasi typed propaganda leaflets, mimeographed them and supplied them to the members of the group. She also organized the distribution of leaflets and slogan writing. Nazmi Sahini wrote hostile slogans in Muzicane and Lipljan, and on 26 October 1981 distributed "Decree 1 and 2" in the company of Ruzdi Sahini.

The Kamenglava group members discussed the hostile pamphlets and typed propaganda materials on a typewriter belonging to Avdus Uksini. Ali Biba also allowed his typewriter to be used for typing leaflets and showed "great interest in setting up his own 'squad.'" Redzep Gasi delivered hostile materials in his car and recruited new members for the group. Ruzdi Sahini helped him and distributed leaflets in Urosevac and Stimlje.

Avdus Uksini made his typewriter available to the Urosevac group and participated in distributing leaflets and writing slogans. Imer Sahini made plans to mimeograph propaganda materials and distributed them around Lipljan.

Afif Sahini learned from Imer Sahini about the hostile group but did not report it. A girl, LJ. A., born in 1963, who is not yet of age, also appeared in court today. Avdus Uksini did not appear in court because he was ill.

Kadrije Gasi and Nazmi Sahini were examined in court during the trial this morning. "The accused Kadrije Gasi said that she 'partially agreed with the accusations in the indictment.' She asserted that no hostile group was formed because they met as comrades and friends. She admitted that at these 'meetings' they studied all the materials of the CPMLAY (the statute and other documents) but 'we also discsused many other problems.'

"The first accused Kadrije Gasi also stated the following: 'I repent for the activities in which I struggled. I did it because I did not think these were hostile activities.'"

Nazmi Sahini, the second accused, also maintained that no group was formed. He tried to prove that he never worked to destroy brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia but stated a few minutes later that he still thinks that Kosovo should be a republic. He also said that the demonstrations in Kosovo were justified and the slogans promoted were right. The trial continues.

Antic Views Hostile Activities

AU290912 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 July on page three carries the 800-word first installment of Milos Antic's article "Traces of the Illegal Hostile Organizations in Kosovo" entitled "Irredenta With Ballist Roots"dealing with the activity of the hostile organizations and groups in Kosovo.

Antic says that 16 months after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo and after 4 hostile organizations and 55 counterrevolutionary groups were detected in Kosovo, the question arises: "How was it possible, and this at a time when all our state organs and institutions functioned, for such a large underground to be formed and why was it not prevented in time."

Noting that not very many organs of internal affairs in Kosovo could and sometimes wanted to prevent the growing illegal hostile activity, Antic says that there were also people in the Kosovo political leadership who "'for the sake of peace in the house' or for who knows what other reason hushed up the matter, belittled the danger and freed the culprits." Antic says that in the past 16 months the security service has been reorganized, increased and better equipped but that, despite the enormous results achieved, no one thinks that the hostile underground has been eradicated. "On the contrary, many more efforts, knowledge and skill will be needed to dismantle the 'fortress' that was built over a period of 10 and more years through the educational system, indoctrination in various ways and the recruitment of young people, direct propaganda from Albania, demagoguery and through other methods and ways."

After listing the four hostile organizations discovered during the past year and saying that 55 hostile counterrevolutionary groups were also discovered, Antic says that "so far criminal proceedings have been initiated against 529 persons, a number of whom have already been sentenced while others will be tried soon."

Antic notes that the goal of all the aforementioned organizations and groups was "to destroy socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia and to create the conditions to annex Kosovo and other regions of the SFRY in which Albanians live to Albania." He also says that "the hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has its roots in the class hostile structures, the remnants of the Ballist and fascist elements who initiated the creation of a 'great and ethnically pure Albania,' as well as in the remnants of the Stalinist, bureaucratic-dogmatic elements who have long since lost a war but who try to make themselves heard whenever an opportunity for this arises."

All these elements, particularly in the last decade, Antic says were joined by the propaganda machinery of the Albanian leadership and the Albanian Workers Party, which "faithfully serves the bureaucratic-dogmatic and Stalinist principles and which, through attacks on our country, is trying to conceal its own difficulties and misdeeds committed against its own people, while making use of the slogan of a 'Constant Concern for the Albanian Brothers in Yugoslavia.'"

Belgrade BORBA on 26 July, also on page three, carries the 900-word second and last installment of the Milos Antic article "Traces of Illegal Hostile Organizations in Kosovo" entitled "There Is Nothing Sacred for Chauvinists." Antic quotes from the statutes of the hostile organizations "The National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo and Other Albanian Regions," "The Red National Front" and "The Group of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo" from which it results that all three organizations aimed at creating the conditions for the unification of Kosovo and other SFRY regions populated by Albanians with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Reviewing the activity of the fourth hostile organization "The Communist-Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia," Antic says that this organization was more perfidious than the preceding three organizations because it concealed its main goal by saying that it was waging a struggle so that "Kosovo would gain the status of 'republic' within the framework of Yugoslavia."

Antic concludes the article as follows: "And now when all four hostile organizations have been discovered, when their leaders and a large number of their members have been arrested, when their propaganda has been unmasked, it is clearly seen that these were those sinister forces with which the Albanian people, together with all Yugoslav peoples, settled their accounts as early as during World War II. These tails and appendages of the sinister forces, which have been wholeheartedly supported from Albania and the Albanian emigres abroad and which, by using our lack of vigilance, succeeded in leading astray part of the youth, no longer have any business here. The firm fist of our togetherness was shown to them, just as it was shown to all hostile forces which attacked our freedom, independence, national equality, nonalignment and self-managing system."

MONTENEGRO: LC PRESIDIUM MEETS, REVIEWS ECONOMY

LD300126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- The political mood and political reactions are not identical in all the working and living environments but depend to a great extent on the concrete economic situation, the state of self-managing relations and the involvement of subjective factors, especially the involvement and behavior of the members, organizations and organs of the LC. This was stressed by Petar Rakocevic, member of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee which is considering the current political situation in the republic.

Warning that the political mood in the organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities and among the workers, the young and in the countryside was not being assessed concretely enough, though the need to do so had been stressed by the Eighth Montengrin LC Congress, Petar Rakocevic stressed that we cannot and may not be satisfied with the political situation in a number of organizations of associated labor and in individual municipalities.

The organizations and organs of the LC must, with no delay and opportunism, critically analyze the situation, including the problem of unsatisfactory mutual relations in a number of environments which are usually the consequence of unself-managing behavior and other negative phenomena in them.

The LC must first of all deal with opportunism in its own ranks which has grown deep roots and spread quite wide in the whole of society and, according to Rakocevic, which represents one of the most difficult problems with regard to the action of party organizations, organs and all communists.

Petar Rakocevic, member of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, enumerated the basic factors affecting the political mood and behavior of working people and citizens, with the main factors being economic problems, insufficient supplies of the most important food products, inconsistencies in the acquisition and distribution of income and funds for personal earnings and very pronounced employment difficulties. The political situation is also deeply affected by a variety of negative phenomena which, according to Peter Rakocevic, are on the increase.

No resolute, concrete and constant struggle is being waged against these phenomena, he said. In fact, not a small number of environments are dominated by political blindness, deafness, opportunism and irresponsibility. The consequences of violations of the law and other negative phenomena are often more far-reaching than those caused by economic difficulties. There is a failure to create a favorable social climate and to organize the kind of action aimed primarily at protecting and safeguarding the fundamental gains and values of our society and above all of social property, which is exposed to all kinds of attack and theft.

Speaking about economic crime, Petar Rakocevic noted that this problem was quite pronounced, mentioning in this connection the heavy theft of copper in the port of Bar. He said that it was necessary to cultivate an attitude of contempt and public branding toward all those who steal social property or damage it intentionally but it should not be forgotten that the strengthening of self-managing, resolute and organized activity of all communists and strengthening of self-managing workers control and social self-protection represents the main weapons in the struggle against these shortcomings.

Rakocevic then dwelt on the mass usurpation of land owned by society, especially in the Montenegrin Littoral, in Titograd and in other municipalities, stressing that the LC will have to be in the forefront of the battle against this powerful trend as well. The LC will have to settle accounts with all its members who usurped land and all those who failed to meet their obligations to society.

Idleness and sloppiness are our great enemies, Rakocevic said, emphasizing that these problems were particularly pronounced in public services. They manifest themselves when people are late for work, leave their workplaces before time, and in the form of mass attendance at funerals, unnecessary sick leave and unjustified absence. The struggle against idleness, Rakocevic stressed, can be won through adequate distribution according to work and the results of work. One should dissociate oneself from idlers and be ready to say to them openly: "You are not doing your work, comrade. You will have lower personal earnings."

The present difficulties and contradictions in society and the major problems which we face, Petar Rakocevic, member of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed, provide a real foundation for the manifestation, in a sharper form, of the liberalist, private-property and group-party way of thinking and behavior. Dogmatist, centralist-etatist views, ultra-left and radicalist criticism and attempts to deny the great results which we have achieved are all on the increase.

Most often the exponents of these ideological views and concepts are also exponents of all kinds of nationalism, which is the most dangerous enemy of our self-managing society, Peter Rakocevic said. They all act together and in league with each other, at times aggressively and openly and most often their concepts and views are disguised with phrases about self-management and the interests of the working class and verbal references to the policy of the LC owing to which it is particularly important to intensify ideopolitical work in the LC.

At this moment it is necessary to have a concrete understanding of the political situation and to very carefully analyze the key problems affecting the political and security situation. One should not limit oneself to descriptions of the situation and to statements that negative phenomena and problems do exist. Instead, one should launch concrete action with the aim of changing the state of affairs, Petar Rakocevic stressed.

Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, who chaired the session, stressed that it is obvious that the political situation and stability cannot be maintained and put to rights through discussions, statements and portrayals of the state of affairs even though this may be complete and accurate.

Today the Montenegrin LC Central Committee adopted a program of immediate tasks for party organizations and communists in all environments and at all levels of operation to resolve more effectively and more fully the accumulated problems of the foreign liquidity of Montenegro's economy.

Speaking about the problems in this sphere, Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, said that the question of the republic's economic development is currently the most difficult and complicated problem. Brajovic backed up this assessment with the facts that Montenegro's debt abroad in the middle of this year amounts to $80 million, of which 85 percent relates to the convertible area. Up to the end of the current medium-term plan period the republic's obligations in credits concluded since the beginning of this year amount to $922 million. Bearing in mind that this period only another $290 million of foreign credits can be utilized, this means that the net outflow from the Montenegrin social product will amount to about 30 billion dinars.

The situation in this regard is far less favorable than in the country as a whole, as is best demonstrated by the fact that Montenegro's share of Yugoslavia's total indebtedness is 5 percent, while its social product is only 1.9 percent of the Yugoslav social product.